



## C.C.F. INCREASES SCHOOL GRANTS



### Now Paying As High As 75% Of Cost

Saskatchewan Government doubles help to poorer districts says Lloyd

RETROACTIVE TO JAN. 1

REGINA.—"The Saskatchewan government now bears up to 75 per cent of the cost of education in certain parts of the province as a result of increased grants to schools authorized at the 1947 session of the legislature and amounting to \$1,200,000," Education Minister W. S. Lloyd announced this week. Equalization grants to schools with assessments less than \$100,000 had been doubled, he said.

Those who benefited most from the increased grants were: Non-unit rural districts with low assessments, schools in incorporated towns not in units but which contain high schools organized under the secondary education act, school districts with more than six

(Continued on page 8)

### PROMINENT CO-OP LAWYER MADE K.C.

ON SASK. HONOR LIST

OTTAWA, (CUC)—Appointment of Walter B. Francis, B.A., LL.B., to be King's Counsel, has been announced by Hon. J. W. Corman, attorney-general for Saskatchewan, in releasing that province's first honor list since 1937. Head of the Saskatoon firm of Francis, Woods & Gauley, the new King's Counsel has been prominent in co-operative affairs for several years. He is solicitor for the Co-operative Union of Canada and has acted for a large number of co-operative enterprises. Canadian co-operators have watched with interest and admiration his activities on their behalf during the income tax controversy and especially during the inquiry of the Royal Commission.

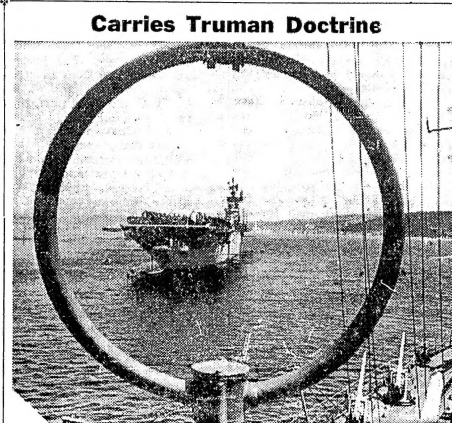
(Continued on page 8)

### Social Security Comes To Stay In N.Z.

By MAURICE KITCHING  
C.P.A. Correspondent

WELLINGTON, N.Z.—If you were to ask a New Zealander what he thinks is the greatest triumph of his Labor government in its 11 years of office, he would most probably reply, "social security". Before 1935 there was only a very limited form of social security in existence in N.Z. Since then, piece by piece, slowly at first, then more rapidly, there has been built up a structure of help for the helpless that is the envy of every civilized country.

Social security and national insurance experts from all parts of



Carries Truman Doctrine

Entering the Turkish port of Istanbul, the U.S. aircraft carrier Layte carries more than meets the eye. It's part of a fleet engaged in touring the Mediterranean while the Truman Doctrine is under discussion in the States.

### Won't Allow British Tories To Spend 2½ Years On Bill

Nationalizing Transport

By KENNETH C. RATHBONE  
CPA Correspondent

LONDON, England—Because the Labour Government refused to allow the Conservative minority in the House of Commons to prolong discussion on the Transport Bill (nationalizing road and rail transport) for about two and a half years, Conservatives are now claiming that the Government is gagging democracy and smothering the rights of Parliament.

Due to the fact that Conservatives have wasted a great deal of time on some clauses and amendments to the Bill many other clauses have had to be passed without discussion in order to maintain the Government timetable for the Bill.

After the debate on the Second Reading the Bill was considered by

an all-party Standing Committee of 50 Members of Parliament for three months. Then followed the debates on the Report Stage and the Third Reading.

127½ Hours Debate

It has occupied 127½ hours of Parliamentary time and it will now go to the House of Lords. Amendments made by the Lords will then be discussed in the House of Commons and accepted or rejected.

Yet the Conservative Party declares that democracy and Parliament are being smothered.

During 22 hours on the Committee Stage only four clauses had been discussed, and the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport had to point out that if discussion continued at such a rate it would be two and a half years before the Government would be able to commence to reorganize British transport.

Britain is in a perilous and critical condition and swift action is needed to set the country right. An efficient transport system is a vital and urgent necessity to facilitate the speedy reconstruction and development of our economic life.

### Security Is First Goal Of British

Canada's program "on paper only"; war-ravaged Britain provides now

COLDWELL COMMENTS

OTTAWA — "Britain, ravaged by war, its trade and industry disrupted, in the very process of struggling back to its knees, has been able to provide a social security program that takes care of every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom from the cradle to the grave," Mr. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, reminded a radio audience when he spoke on the CBC network on Wednesday of last week. Poor as they are, he said, Britain has found money to do these things.

Britain Finds a Way

Contrasting Britain's attitude with that of Canada, which has a "social security program on paper only," Mr. Coldwell referred to the budget speech of Hon. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

(Continued on page 8)

### MRS. STRUM HITS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

OTTAWA (CPA)—Equality of employment opportunities for women is still unachieved in Canada, with the civil service setting a bad example in its policy of paying women only 80% of the salaries paid men in equal jobs, Mrs. Gladys Strum (C.C.F., Qu'Appelle) said in the Commons on May 19th as she pressed for recognition in Canada of the United Nations principle abolishing discrimination because of sex.

Women's handicap was carried into overtime and pension scales of pay, Mrs. Strum said. In the civil service all were hired on exactly the same standards, but pay was scheduled "on the assumption that all men get married and acquire family responsibilities at the age of twenty, and that no women have any family responsibility."

"We do not discriminate against unmarried men in regard to salary," she said.

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### SERIOUS SLUMP IN RADIO DONATIONS

A serious slump in receipts for the Radio Fund in May has just about used up all the surplus created by previous heavier donations. If there is not an immediate response, the Radio Committee will be obliged to give consideration to cancelling the five-minute weekly broadcasts.

Contributions this week are as follows:

Herbert Hoening, \$6.00; Donald White, \$1.00; O. W. Johnson, \$1.00; J. A. Johnson, \$1.00; L. W. Johnson, \$1.00; S. T. Gue, \$1.00; Irene Grue, \$1.00; J. G. Taylor, \$5.00.

Collected by R. Thornton: Joe Thornton, \$1.00; R. Thornton, \$1.00; John Kroker, \$1.00; Bill Kenney, \$3.00.

But the famous stars that once renewed the jaded appetites of the rich will, Swaffer tells, soon be curing the bodily ailments of the masses. On May 5th, 1945, the Americans liberated the district and for a year they occupied the space. When the Czech republic was re-created, the government nationalized all the hotels which had been owned by the Germans and made the mountain spas the property of all the people. They had an important place in the Czech's new social schemes. Swaffer writes: "The greatest parts of Carlsbad and Marienbad, whose varied waters can cure many human ailments not caused by over-eating, have adapted themselves to the times. They have lowered their charges so that they can heal, not the masters but the toilers. Miners suffering from rheumatism will go there as guests of the government. Occupational diseases will be cured

(Continued on page 8)

# M. J. COLDWELL CALLS FOR Human Budget

In CBC Broadcast, May 21

**T**HE debate on the Budget in the House of Commons this year, emphasized once again the differences between the two basic points of view represented in Parliament.

On the one hand, there were the spokesmen for the status quo, those of the old Parties who want no change in our economic system, who are content to drift back to the planlessness of the thirties.

On the other hand, there were the spokesmen for the C.C.F., who contended that the aimless drifting of the past is unnecessary and undesirable, that we can and must plan for the future—that by working in a co-operative way, we can assure our own economic security and progress. In short, that just as we marshalled our productive resources for war, so we could organize them for the beneficial purposes of peace.

This is the view of the C.C.F.—it is opposed by all the other Parties in Parliament. And, as I have said, this basic difference was underlined, once again, in the Budget debate which has just concluded.

## Huge Surpluses

In his summary of the past year, the Minister of Finance reported huge financial surpluses running into hundreds of millions of dollars. Part of these surpluses were the result of the Government's reduction and abolition during the past year of subsidies on the necessities of life.

Millions of dollars were saved by the Government when the consumer milk subsidy was abolished on June 1st last year, and more millions were saved when the producer's subsidy on milk was removed October 1st.

Other millions are being saved in the same way on wool and cotton goods, soap, shortening, starch, sugar and other necessities of life.

## Greedy Profiteers

The Canadian people can ill afford the higher prices which result from these subsidy removals. True, not all price increases were caused by subsidy removals. Most of them, indeed, have resulted from the greed of private business for more profit.

The C.C.F. has fought against price increases from both causes. The savings which the Government thus made came out of the pockets of the workers and farmers of Canada. Their real income was lowered drastically, in order that Mr. Abbott could report the surplus he did.

In announcing tax reductions, the Minister of Finance stressed that he was reducing the income tax as much as 54% in the lower income brackets, and only 7% in the upper income brackets. These calculations on the part of the Minister, were quite misleading. For example—the 54% reduction for a single taxpayer, in the lowest income tax bracket, will mean a saving of only \$6 a year, enough for one pair of cheap shoes; whereas, a similar taxpayer, with a ten thousand dollar income, gets a reduction of \$785—enough to purchase an expensive wardrobe.

The C.C.F. contended that the reductions in the lower income brackets should have been more and the reductions in the higher income brackets less.

There are to be no changes in the exemption levels for income

tax purposes. For a single taxpayer the exemption level is now \$750.00, and for a married taxpayer, with no children, the exemption is \$1,500.00.

The C.C.F. has urged that the exemptions for single people should be raised to \$1,000.00, and for married couples to \$2,000.

No-one, with an income less than enough to maintain himself and his family in health and decency, should be required to pay income taxes.

In 1944, the Toronto Welfare Council estimated that the bare minimum cost of living for a family of five in the City of Toronto was, roughly, \$1,800.00. That minimum budget provided for no frills; there was no provision for telephone, little allowance for health services, and none for old age. Since then, the rise in the cost of living has increased this minimum cost of living to something over \$2,000.00 per year. The C.C.F. believes that until a family is making at least this minimum, they should be exempt from income tax.

## Sad Commentary

In this connection, Mr. Abbott made what we regard a blanket condemnation of the economic system under which we live. He said that—"The exemption levels established last year are high enough to exempt completely from tax more than half the people earning incomes in Canada." This means that half the single people in Canada are earning less than \$750 a year; half the married couples, without children, less than \$1,500.00 a year, and so on.

This is a sad commentary on the standard of living which we have in Canada today. These are supposed to be prosperous times.

Mr. Abbott told us at another point in his address that—"Canada is enjoying today a degree of prosperity never exceeded in living memory"—yet, according to the Government's own admission, more than half the people in Canada are still receiving incomes less than what it cost them to maintain themselves in health and decency. The Minister predicted that in the not too distant future, the economy would revert to what he called—more normal times. Thus, he and the Liberal Government face the future calmly, expecting a recession, with no more concern than what is going to happen to the Federal Government revenues.

**Deplores Lack of Planning**  
The C.C.F. deplores the lack of planning to meet a crisis which Mr. Abbott and the Government seem to accept as inevitable. We maintain that there should have been no reductions in the higher income brackets as long as those in the lower income brackets were not earning an income sufficient to provide themselves with the bare necessities of life.

**Miserable Existence**  
The C.C.F. view is that the excess profits tax should not have been abolished as long as old age pensioners in Canada were eking out a miserable existence on a slow starvation dose of \$25.00 per month. That this is the opinion of the Canadian people was indicated by the monster petition for a better old age, blind and invalid policy, which I was privileged to present to Parliament last Friday. The C.C.F. says, emphatically, that there should have been no con-

cessions to the rich and powerful while the poor and weak were without social security. These are the bare essentials which any Government—be it C.C.F. or otherwise—should meet at minimum requirements.

## Urges Human Budget

A C.C.F. Budget, however, would do more than merely balance the income and expenditures of the Government. The Budget, properly used, can help to shape the whole economic life of the nation. It should form part of an integrated national plan to ensure increased production and a high level of national income.

The Budget can and should balance not only Government expenditures and income, but also the results of the combined labour of the nation. It should be cast in terms of the man-power and woman-power available in Canada, and the equitable distribution of goods and services they can produce, so that every Canadian can be provided with a rising standard of living. The Budget should, in other words, be a Human Budget.

## Financially Possible

For many years the C.C.F. and even before the formation of the C.C.F., the men and women who founded it, contended that what is physically possible is also financially possible.

Canada has the natural resources and wealth to provide every man, woman and child with a very much higher standard of



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P.,  
C.C.F. National Leader.

living than they now enjoy. She has the man-power and the machines. Increased goods and services are physically possible—they should also be made financially possible. This can be done only if our production is intelligently planned and our financial system is geared to the needs of the nation. The great industrial mon-

opolies and our banking, credit and investment facilities must be brought under public control. Financial policy must be shaped so as to meet the needs of our productive enterprises, and to enable people to buy back, as consumers, the goods which they, as producers, have turned out. A C.C.F. Budget would be cast in these terms.

# The Tragedy of de Gaulle

By LEON BLUM in The Nation

**O**NE day in April, 1946, I was in Canada. I held a press conference at Ottawa. I explained to the journalists present, to the best of my ability, the state of our industrial equipment, our need for coal, our commercial balance. One of the reporters asked me point-blank: "What future do you see for General de Gaulle in the political life of your country? Does he consider his retirement final?"

I was embarrassed, and my first reaction was to avoid the question. I could have done so; it was quite off my subject, outside my mandate. Then I said to myself, Why this embarrassment? Why should I remain silent? I am here in the country which of all the world is perhaps closest to him. I need not hide what I think of General de Gaulle—past, present or future. And so I answered my interrogator.

## Blum's Prophecy

I have not saved the text of that reply, but I remember the sense of it very precisely. I said to my indiscreet conferee that in my opinion General de Gaulle did not consider his job finished, that the post-war world was difficult and uncertain, that the general could, without great effort, imagine a perilous situation arising in which the nation would instinctively rally around him. I did not believe, I went on to say, that such a chain of thought would be foreign to him, but that was pure hypothesis, and if I was not sure of what he would do, at least I believed I was sure of what he would not do. He hopes, I said, to remain a national figure, a symbol of the unity of the nation; he will thus deny himself any step which might make him the head of one party opposed to other parties, and most particularly the head of reactionary parties opposed to the parties of popular democracy.

## De Gaulle Heads Party

A Gaullist party, however, now exists. General de Gaulle has become head of a party opposed to other parties. What are the forces

which have rallied to his name, to his person? All the forces of reaction—of political reaction and social reaction. It is these which constitute the bulk of the army, its only stable and disciplined element. The Radicals quickly recognized their mistake; how could they conceal from themselves any longer that the undertaking was bound to lead to personal power?

The M.R.P. (Mouvement Republicain Populaire), precisely because it has no republican traditions, cannot allow itself to be absorbed into a coalition in which it would inevitably lose all the distinctive characteristics which are its raison d'être. If its refusal causes the defection of certain elements, they will be the elements of the extreme right, which it has been trying to screen out for a long time.

(The Socialists and Communists, of course, opposed de Gaulle from the beginning. On April 27 the M.R.P. also announced its opposition to the de Gaulle movement.)

Thus, sooner or later, General de Gaulle will have no organized forces behind him except those of the right. And whom will he be against? Against all the living forces of democracy.

What is now happening is exactly that which, in my innocence, I believed impossible. What could have caused such a change? What counsels, what compulsions could have acted upon General de Gaulle to bring about his metamorphosis into a different man? Loving his country to the point of wishing to incarnate it in himself, why did he resolve to embrace it in an era of dissension, of struggle, of suspicion, which will not easily be ended, alas—and this makes the situation so serious—by vote of the assembly, or by referendum, or by elections?

## Will Fail

General de Gaulle's effort will fail; of that I am convinced. But the failure will lie in its wake a division, a sickness, a menace, which will continue to trouble and obstruct public affairs. It is im-

possible that a mind like his has not foreseen this consequence. How can he accept it in any case, as a lesser evil?

## Attempt to Justify Himself

I do not believe he is easily influenced, and I for one do not impute to him any self-interested or sordid motives. I am certain that neither ambition nor wounded pride has played a part in his decision. The only explanation I can think of is that General de Gaulle, with his pessimistic view of the international situation, sees France in such extreme peril that the concentration of authority in a strong hand has become a matter of life or death.

But all the dictatorships in history have attempted to justify themselves with this argument of "le salut public". Moreover, I myself do not believe that catastrophe is inevitable. I am convinced that it can be avoided. I am convinced that it will be ward off. If the danger does exist, our duty is that much greater to maintain the civic and moral unity of the country by preserving our free institutions. To throw France into discord just so it may better meet an uncertain peril is like throwing oneself into the river to save oneself from a storm.

# JACK STATION IS INVITED TO U.S. FIRE CONFERENCE

Jack Station, secretary-treasurer of the Edmonton Civic Federation and Canadian vice-president of the International Association of Fire-fighters is one of two Canadian delegates invited by President Harry S. Truman to attend the fire prevention conference which has just been held in Washington, D.C. The conference was called following the recent disastrous hotel fires in the United States and was attended by fire marshals from all over the U.S.

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# WILL 'CONSIDER' BILL OF RIGHTS IN PARLIAMENT

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA (CPA)—A Canadian Bill of Rights, to proclaim the freedoms which a Canadian citizen may justly assume to be his, has been urged before Parliament by two opposition members—Alistair Stewart (C.C.F., Winnipeg North) and John Deifenbaker (P.C., Lake Centre). Resolutions from each of these private members proposing a Bill of Rights, have been introduced in Parliament during the past week by a government motion, introduced by Veterans Affairs Minister J. Mackenzie, which would set up a joint committee from the House of Commons and the Senate to "consider the question."



Mr. Mackenzie, well-known as the chief proponent of the government's Japanese restriction policy, seemed an ill-fitted figure to introduce the motion. It was amusing to note that he had changed his usual garb of rather conspicuous sports plaid for a sober suit of Sunday serge, as he delivered a peroration on "human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"We must consider whether a bill of rights could be attained, he said, "by our ceaseless vigilance as citizens and as members."

Taking issue with the proposal to draw up a Canadian document which would define our freedoms, Mr. Mackenzie argued:

"We must consider whether a Bill of Rights would broaden the rights and privileges or, through a possible blunder, might curtail them."

"Many of our prized rights are not owed to specific statutes," Mr. Mackenzie said to something.

As a Safeguard

In asserting that a declaration of rights is needed in Canada as a safeguard, John Deifenbaker referred to "instances in this Dominion which reveal that the great principles of Magna Charta and habeas corpus have been repudiated." He drew attention to "interference with religious freedom under the guise of its being a provincial right," apparently in reference to the treatment of Jehovah's Witnesses by Premier Duplessis of Quebec. Deifenbaker also charged interference with "the right of freedom of the press," and he denounced methods used in the espionage enquiries last year.

"Have we our freedoms when the state by order can provide for the deportation of Canadians whose only offence is their color?" Deifenbaker demanded.

Alistair Stewart

"The yeast of liberty and of freedom is at work throughout the world," Alistair Stewart said. He asserted that "we need the protection" of a Canadian Bill of Rights. The legislation passed in the House against Japanese-Canadians "is a shame to a democratic parliament," Mr. Stewart said.

"I could not help but notice the affection which the Minister of Veterans Affairs has this afternoon for the golden rule. As he knows, the golden rule is that we should do unto others as we wish to be done by. I wonder what the Minister of Veterans' Affairs would do if the parliament of Canada were to strip him of his citizenship?"

Mr. Stewart said that the C.C.F. "will never stop in our opposition to discrimination against any individual because of his race or because of his creed." He urged that "a supplement in the shape of a bill of social rights" should be added, to set forth a man's right to employment and a decent standard of living, social security and educational opportunity.

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# The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

## RURAL SLUMS; TOO

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: As we moved over the threshold of 1947, in the course of the "Season's Greetings" by David Lewis (C.C.F. National Secretary), I recall the warning: "But thousands of Canadians continue to live in miserable homes..."

I am not sure whether, or not, Mr. Lewis had rural Canadians in mind; but one of my farm friends reminds me that "there are rural slums which are as black a blot on our civilization as our city slums; but, because unwholesome and sub-standard farm houses are not congested in one spot, as they are in our cities, the serious defects in rural housing in many parts of Canada are not recognizable!"

Maybe I could make a contribution from my own reading, by pointing out that, according to the 1941 census, the average value of the "farm dwelling" on the nation's 732,715 farms was \$1,095; and the "average period of occupancy" (i.e. how, six years ago) was given as 16 years. When one stops to consider the immense productivity of Canada's farms, the implication behind those figures is neither pleasing nor creditable.

As I write, I see a Canadian Press story dealing with Canadian farm income, which closes on this note: "The average net income per Canadian farm was \$352 in the period 1935-39 and \$1,370 in 1945."

Obviously, there were no "patronage dividends" being paid by the speculative private-profit grain trade in those bad old days, Mr. Editor. We must see to it that they never return.

"LEST WE FORGET"

Toronto.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I am enclosing a leaflet that I thought might be of value to you. I get such splendid material from Scott Nearing, and though I distribute it among my friends it is such a small way:

"The people who are saying hard things about Soviet foreign policy would gain a better understanding of the situation if they would put the shoe on the other foot."

"If the Soviet Union (1) possessed the secret of the atomic bomb and (2) were doing its best to keep it from us, meanwhile (3) building up a stockpile of bombs, (4) maintaining an army larger than ever before in its history and (5) a navy larger than all the other navies of the world combined, (6) proposing to continue the wartime draft and (7) introduce universal compulsory military training in time of so-called peace, (8) allowing her army and navy officers to talk openly of attacking us before we should have time to recover from our war effort and perhaps learn to make our own atomic bombs, (9) carrying on a press and radio campaign to foment suspicion and hostility toward us, (10) seizing and holding military bases along both our frontiers (Iceland, Greenland, the islands of the Pacific), (11) sending a naval expedition into northern waters for special training in Arctic warfare, (12) maintaining armed forces at our very doors, (13) maintaining a fleet of U.S. submarines, planes and ships in Manchuria, U.S. troops and anti-Soviet armies in India, Germany, Italy, (Greece), (14) proposing for 1947—two years after the war—a military budget greater than that of any other country, with higher per centage of expenditure for military purposes than was made by Germany or Japan when they were actively preparing for war, and if (15) the Greek Catholic church were offering to lead a holy war against us and if (16) Marshal Stalin officially sponsored a public ceremony at which a former prime

minister who had twice tried to overthrow our government and our economic system was highly honored and in his address urged an alliance between our two most powerful rivals—what would you think of Generalissimo Truman and Foreign Commissar Byrnes if they did not work night and day to see that the United States had friendly governments in every capital from Canada to Argentina, and if they did not move heaven and earth to discover the secret of the atomic bomb?"

"Let us try to see ourselves as others see us—and this does not mean only the U.S.S.R.," Scott Nearing.

Mrs. FAIRY WALKER, Calgary.

DEFINES TOTALITARISM

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: At the last C.C.F. meeting someone asked for a definition of totalitarian dictatorship.

As I have also used this term in my booklet, "The United States of the World," I am hereby giving you my definition, which may or may not be according to Webster's dictionary, which is generally considered authoritative. I have often found the general meanings of some writer or speaker at variance with Webster's and a great deal of confusion and misunderstanding arises out of it.

I would define as totalitarian dictatorship (1) feudal kingdoms, (2) Fascist dictatorship, (3) religious hierarchies; in short, any organization where complete authority is centred upon one individual or small group.

Even monopoly capitalism is not strictly speaking totalitarian, as here shareholders are supposed to elect their executives, but monopolies may hire a dictator to exercise such powers in their behalf. Mussolini, Hitler and Japanese military staffs usurped powers which were never delegated to them. Likewise, religious hierarchies practically forbidding their people to do their own thinking and demanding complete obedience to their priesthood, persecuting those who believe otherwise (practising freedom) can be classed as totalitarian.

On the other hand, Stalin of Russia is not exercising totalitarian powers, though the capitalist press misrepresents him as doing so; he is merely elected by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. to act as chief executive and as such, of course, has great influence both in advisory and executive capacities. Russia, in truth, has a far greater degree of democracy than we have in Canada, having added economic democracy to their somewhat different kind of political democracy. We have here only political democracy and since monopoly-capitalism exercises an undue influence over press and pulpit, we are more easily hoodwinked to support "free enterprise"—another misnomer for free exploitation.

Edmonton. J. E.

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# The Country Woman

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

HAVE you not thought that at times we seem to feel that we are as nothing so to speak, and yet other times seem very conscious of our importance? Possibly both these tendencies are developed in our country districts of the western prairies. For instance, in the quietness of a starlit night looking at the heavens with its remote worlds can feel anything but a sense of comparative insignificance?

And perhaps it works the other way as well. In our country districts there are fewer people on whom to call in an emergency; fewer experts and the ability of a person which might not be considered of use in a more populated centre is called into service. In the same way a house, a garden, a car may be over-estimated.

To illustrate I can but repeat a joke on myself. One year my husband was away until well on into the summer. In the meantime, we had two flower-beds dug on either side of the path to the house, and I considered we had quite a garden. The first evening my husband was home we were sitting on the steps and every moment I was expecting to hear some enthusiastic comment about those two flower-beds. Then I saw him look out and say with a sigh, "It's too bad we have not a garden!" It was not as outstanding an effort as I had thought!

While we all, in city or country, have these alternations of feeling regarding ourselves, there is with all the desire to retain our individuality in some ways, although in others we seem to be absolutely as sheep following each other into a pen and we fear to be felt out of the group. We want to feel we do amount to something.

There are those who make so much of individual rights that it would sound as though they considered the good of the many must be sacrificed for the benefit of the one—particularly if that one is themselves. But realizing all have this feeling that they want to be considered important as individuals they over-stress it and are ever on the alert. In fact, they go to the length of painting imaginary pictures as to the methods employed and the results if any individual right is given up.

I think we have noted that as being one of the adverse criticisms of what our C.C.F. movement

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Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

**Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America No. 314—Meets 2nd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, D. O. Roberts 9611 23rd Avenue, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 2937 20th Avenue, phone 23913; Sec'y-Treasurer, J. Flower, 10832 75th Street, phone 7187; Local Secretaries: Lindner, 10764 95th Street, phone 23941.**  
**Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta., United Brotherhood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. G. Stettin, 1808 Sec'y., L. D. Pollack, 9325 106A Avenue; Rec'y., A. Mcgriddle, Labor Temple; Treasurer, J. A. S. 3029, 1185 86A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Craig, Labor Temple.**  
**Garment Workers of America No. 121, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9548 106A Ave. Recording Secretary, Alberta Wheat Co., 1322 8th Street.**  
**Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday in each month in Labor Hall, President, J. R. Asplund, 1212 111th Ave.; Sec'y, R. Lewis, 11417 93rd St.; Fin. Sec'y, Hamilton, 10950 80th Ave.**  
**Fire Fighters No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 3 Fire President, Tom Steele, 9614 103th St. Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Younge, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.**

would have our governments do. As I say, imaginary pictures are painted of what we would like to do and of the loss that would be to the individual who would count for nothing. Perhaps, you would like to hear a comment I noted the other day by a writer and thinker. He said, "Our government will be no better than what we make it, and what we make it, and what we can make it, is no better than what is the sum of our virtues and defects as individuals. That is why the individual still counts and why, if he has begun to take his government as seriously as he should, he counts as never before."

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# PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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May 31, 1947

## NOTHING TO BOAST ABOUT

**M**R. COLDWELL made an excellent point in his radio speech last week when he showed the effect of the income tax reductions on the various classes of people concerned.

The C.C.F. leader referred to Mr. Abbott's boast that the tax had been cut as much as 54% in the lowest bracket and 7% in the upper brackets. But he showed that a single man in the lowest bracket, who had his income tax cut by 54%, would save \$6.00 a year—enough to buy a cheap pair of shoes. On the other hand, the man in a similar position with an income of \$10,000 per year would get a cut of \$785.00, or enough to buy a very complete wardrobe.

The Finance Minister also made much of the fact that half of the wage-earners, farmers and other income earners in Canada did not pay any income tax at all. That is true—because they don't earn enough. And if they don't earn enough to pay income tax, they are not earning enough.

The Toronto Welfare Council in 1944 estimated that the sum of \$1,800 was required for a family of five to have a decent standard of living. By 1947 the figure would be closer to \$2,000. The C.C.F. contends that the income tax exemptions should be at least as high as the amount required for a decent standard of living. They are below that amount.

To boast that half of Canada's income earners don't pay income taxes is to boast of a degree of poverty in this country which should not exist.

## WE DID THE IMPOSSIBLE

**F**IGURES have just been released in Ottawa showing that the total cost of Canada's part in the war to March 31st, 1947, was \$20,255,865,996—over twenty billions of dollars.

The highest expenditure of any year was 1943-44, when the total spent for war was \$4,587,023,094. In two other years the spending exceeded four billion dollars.

It is to be hoped that Canadians will not forget these figures. In 1936, a cabinet minister, spokesman for the government of the day—Mr. Mackenzie King's government—made the statement that the expenditure of \$300,000,000 a year to put the unemployed to work producing the things they and the country needed, would be beyond the powers of a nation with a population of only twelve million people! Three years later, we were on the way to an expenditure of fifteen times that much—for war alone.

The war expenditure proved that the ability of a nation to do anything is limited only by the value of its material and human resources. Let's not forget that when they tell us a year or two from now that it is impossible to provide employment and a decent standard of living for Canadians.

## PLENTY ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

**T**WO and one-half million Canadians paid income tax in 1946. Of that number, 18,000 had incomes of over \$10,000 and 109 of over \$100,000. The great bulk of income taxpayers, 2,300,000, paid on incomes of less than \$3,000. The largest group of all, 1,314,000, were between \$1,000 and \$2,000. The total number with incomes under \$2,000 was 1,757,000.

Taking into consideration that the Minister of Finance announced in parliament that half of all earning Canadians paid no income tax because they had incomes below the exemption amounts, it is seen that 3,257,000 workers, farmers and others in Canada have incomes below the \$2,000 mark, most of them getting less than the \$1,500 which is the exemption for married men or \$750, the exemption for single persons.

There is plenty of room for improvement in Canadian standards of living.

## SHOULD GET OUT

**N**O cabinet minister should have the right to be engaged in a business the direct control of which is in the hands of the government. Licensed premises in Alberta hotels are in this category, and a cabinet minister who is in the hotel business cannot be considered to be a disinterested legislator when matters affecting licensed premises are before the government of the legislature.

Premier Manning should heed the warning of the friendly *Edmonton Bulletin* and make a rule that the Attorney-General of the province, and other ministers who are in the hotel business, should get out of the business or get out of the government.

## IS TRULY "GREAT" BRITAIN

**L**OW's cartoon, reproduced in *The Edmonton Journal* last week, was a telling blast at the British Tories for their calamity howling about conditions in Britain. And that isn't the only sign that the too openly expressed wishful thinking of the Labor Party enemies is backfiring against them. It is interesting to note, for example, that Maclean's Magazine's leading article in its latest issue is entitled, "Don't Sell Britain Short."

It is a magnificent job the British Labor government is doing in directing the country through one of the most trying periods in its history. The admiration of the world is again turning to Great Britain.

## THE THIRD COLUMN

### DEMOCRACY AT WORK

Two days before the Canadian Press reported a 10 per cent rent rise, this thorough discussion (reprinted in full from *Hannard*) took place in Parliament.

"Mr. STANLEY KNOWLES (Winnipeg, North Centre): I wish to direct a question to the Minister of Finance. Has his attention been drawn to a report in today's issue of the *Montreal Gazette* to the effect that a 10 per cent increase in rent is to be announced on Thursday? Is that report true or false?"

"Hon. DOUGLAS ABBOTT (Minister of Finance): I have not seen the report."

"Mr. KNOWLES: Is it true or false?"

"Hon. SPEAKER: Order."

"MR. ABBOTT: This is not a radio programme."

### POWER POLITICS

Freda Kerchway, in *The Nation*, April 12, 1947:

"The cynical ease with which the Soviet Union and the United States by-pass the United Nations whenever its operations promise to interfere with immediate national interests must dishearten even the most trustful believer in collective security. In terms of vetoes and flat refusals to co-operate, the Soviet score is far ahead of ours (United States). In terms of getting what we unilaterally want while preserving an outward show of loyalty to the U.N., this country is miles in the lead."



### FREE UNPLANNED ENTERPRISE

*The Financial Post*, May 24: "Mounting inventories, the new development that's shaking Wall Street into a case of nerves, now have Canadian business on the defensive. The flexibility of this country's distribution machine is coming in for a sharp testing period. There is increasing evidence that production in many consumer goods has turned the corner. It is either keeping pace with demand or is starting to pile up faster than retail outlets can dispose of it. . . . Furniture, agricultural implements and woollen yarn industries accounted for biggest inventory jumps from December, 1945, to December, 1946. All had boosts of over 40%. Boots and shoes, hosiery and knitted goods, jewellery and silverware, medicine and pharmaceutical products showed inventory rises of 20% or over. . . .

"Demand is definitely levelling off in most hosiery and knitted goods. If the trend continues, the industry will have to either start curtailing production or cutting prices—or both. Some small knitting concerns are finding it increasingly difficult going and may have to cease operations entirely within the next year, one textile expert tells *The Post*."



### BRITAIN IS ALL RIGHT

*The Calgary Herald*, May 21: "There is no decay in Great Britain and the Empire is not falling apart. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., told Rotarians at a lunch meeting Tuesday in the Palliser hotel. Mr. Brownlee was a delegate to the International Federation of Agriculture conference in Great Britain last summer and during his stay there he observed conditions in rural and urban areas."

"True, Britain had a great war debt, but there was also a great deal of internal wealth. Never before had there been as much money in British banks. During the war there was less opportunity to spend and naturally money was saved."

"The British farmer, too, was more prosperous than ever before, despite floods and a severe winter."

# - FOOTPRINTS -

## A Revolutionary Gospel

By J. P. GRIFFIN

"I serve the law of God with my mind."

**T**HE last of the real sources of wealth we have listed is that of human minds. Here too we have a reservoir of unfathomed depth and unmeasured extent. Recent studies have shown that very few men ever use more than a fraction of their full mental powers. Yet, like the abundance of material resources, the wealth of human inventive genius we possess has become an embarrassment to us.

It is the sturdy faith of Socialists that among the common people anywhere, at any time, can be found all the skill and genius necessary, both in productive management and industrial art, to give us a richer world than that which humanity has ever known before. Sir Stafford Cripps has said that the workers of the British Isles would be better able to manage the affairs of the Empire than those who then had it under control. We believe that history will prove this statement to be correct.

We recall how eager two of the disciples were to be recognized as having special authority in the Kingdom, and how their Teacher had to tell them that the greatest in his Kingdom would be those who were servants. How contradictory to the best that inspires us our competitive economy has become. For there, the inventive genius by which men were intended to serve their fellows has become a means of increasing human despair.

We read with what hesitation and misgiving the inventors of the cotton-picking machine made their contribution to industrial advancement known. They foresaw the possible effects of its use in human displacement and tried to hedge it about with safeguards to prevent it becoming a menace to labor. Unfortunately it has not been so developed, and thousands of minds will become dulled and enfeebled, as yet another opportunity to sell themselves to the highest bidder in exchange for bread is taken from them.

In the truly happy days that are to be, when a co-operative way of life shall open up a way of satisfying service to all, when the drudgery that now drags men down shall be but a shadowy cloud upon an almost forgotten past, when the sin of self shall be no more, who knows to what heights of grandeur men's minds may not aspire?

We remember Edwin Markham's indignant comments on the man with the hoe. Who, he asks, bowed this man's shoulders, twisted his hands, and bent his forehead low? Certainly not his Creator. We are told that He who created man in His own image said, "Let there be Light," light in the human heart rejoicing in the security of its loved ones, light in the human mind that revels in the joy of service, light in the soul that feels itself at one with its highest ideals. Yes, indeed, in whole-hearted co-operation with God and with each other, everywhere; let there be light.

## The Real Meaning of DEMOCRACY

By J. E. Cook,  
President, Alberta C.C.F.

**T**HERE is very great need for common definitions of many words that are in very common use. There is definite need for a common understanding of the real meaning of the word "democracy".

It is of particular importance at this time. Two wars have been fought in a span of years less than the normal lifetime, if not to establish democracy, at least to prevent the permanent establishment of a totalitarian system that would prevent final establishment of democracy.

The world is full of wonders, not the least wonderful of which is the production of new goods and services to meet a new demand by the people. So great has been the development along this line in recent years that it is natural to believe there is more than a possibility that a very wonderful standard of living may be provided by people for people. Such standard will not be satisfactory if it produces goods only. It must produce as well the opportunity to share in such production by all who have the capacity and the desire so to do. It must then make it equally common and sure that all must share in the use of such production.

### Confusion

Because government, economic systems and social customs keep mixing themselves one with another, and interfering with the implied desires, and obvious needs, of people, confusion reigns. Instead of providing the means to satisfy the needs and desires of people, economic systems seem to be the controlling factors that prevent fullest production and use. Science would seem able to provide people with tools and technique, but, in relation to possibilities, it is demonstrable that in many ways there is less of material and mental satisfaction in

direct relation to the increase in technology. Competition has become so much the purpose of life, of individuals, of industry, and of nations, that technical advance has become a dangerous threat of destruction. Faced with the obvious difficulty of allied wartime groups to arrive at a basis of pacetime agreement; faced with a downward spiral of the vicious capitalist economic cycle; faced with the obvious failure of industry to satisfy the ordinary needs of the population of many nations of the world; faced with the seeming certainty of continuous violence in some area of the globe; and thinking, erroneously, that much of the world is governed by consent of the governed, the ideal of democracy is in great danger of a disrepute that is not merited. More dangerous still, people are faced with the possible use of the scientific advance of the ages to utterly destroy themselves.

Democracy, if given a chance, would completely reverse this position. If democracy is not given a chance it will be because people fail to accept responsibilities while vocally demanding privileges. It will be because of failure to realize and practice democracy in its full potential.

### Basis For Hope

Democracy is a nice sounding word that produces for most of us a pleasant reaction. That is not so easy to understand, because most of us have to associate it with experiences that have not been universally satisfactory. More often there has been something noticeably lacking in our final contact with the exposition of the thing called democracy. But it is the basis for hope for a world of plenty.

Russia makes use of the word and believes that it describes government in that country. In Canada and the United States it is used exclusively to describe a form of government, which, because it

(Continued on page 8)



# MAKE JUNE THE C.C.F. MONTH

**OUR PROVINCE-WIDE SUMMER MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IS GETTING UNDER WAY, BUT WE STILL NEED MORE HELPERS! GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZERS (AS LISTED IN MAY 24th ISSUE) OR WITH PROVINCIAL OFFICE FOR INFORMATION.**

## What You Can Do

- 1. Renew Your Family Memberships Now.**
- 2. Help Keep Our Organizers on the Job by Making Your Membership Sustaining (\$10 or More).**
- 3. Build The C.C.F. in Your Community**

By canvassing your district for new and renewal memberships, People's Weekly subscriptions and distributing C.C.F. literature.

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## Be FASHIONABLE -- Be A C.C.F. Worker

THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUENCY ORGANIZATION MEETINGS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED, WHICH WILL BE ATTENDED BY

J. E. COOK, PROVINCIAL PRESIDENT:

WILLINGDON—Tuesday, June 3rd, at Willingdon Hall; 8:30 p.m.  
ALEXANDRA—Wednesday, June 4th, at Kitscoty (United Church Annex); 2:30 p.m.  
VERMILION—June 5th, at Orange Hall, Mannville; 2:00 p.m. (Standard Time).  
WAINWRIGHT—Friday, June 6th, I.O.O.F. Hall; 2:00 p.m.  
SEDGEWICK—Monday, June 9th, at Sedgewick Hall; 3:00 p.m. (Daylight Time).  
BRUCE—Tuesday, June 10th, at Holden Masonic Temple; 8:00 p.m.  
STETTLE—Thursday, June 12th, at Stettler Town Hall; 2:00 p.m.

JACK GRIFFIN, PROVINCIAL ORGANIZER

DRUMHELLER—Monday, June 9th, at Waldorf Hotel, Drumheller; 8:00 p.m. (Standard Time).  
DIDSBUY—Tuesday, June 10th, Ray Bell residence, Carstairs; 2:00 p.m.  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Thursday, June 12th, U.I. Hall, Sylvan Lake; 2:30 p.m. (Daylight Saving Time).  
LACOMBE—Friday, June 13th, at Lacombe Fire Hall; 9:00 p.m. (Daylight Time).

JACK KING, PROVINCIAL SECRETARY

CLOVER BAR—Wednesday, June 11th, at Edmonton Labor Temple; 2:00 p.m.  
PONOKA—Thursday, June 12th, at Ponoka Elks Hall; 2:00 p.m.

**BE SURE TO ATTEND YOUR CONSTITUENCY MEETING!**

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# Facts For Tory Crusaders....

By Michael Foot, M.P.

London Daily Herald Columnist

IF YOU catch sight of a somewhat distraught and diffident elderly gentleman peeping around the pub door or otherwise poking his nose in where he's not wanted, you may depend upon it that he is one of the new crusaders of the Tory party trying to "rub shoulders with the multitude".



It is not enough that the Tories should have produced a brand new policy. According to the "Daily Mail," which is out to re-educate the Tory party so that they can re-educate the public, the great need is that some of the Tories should be introduced to the people whom they wish to save.

Mr. R. A. Butler, the author of the new Tory policy, is not taking the "Daily Mail's" advice. Instead of rubbing shoulders with the multitude he is off to America to investigate labor conditions and business management.

Mr. Butler will be able to study on the spot the methods whereby American business is now seeking to rob American labor of many of the rights it won under the New Deal. He ought to be able to pick up some useful hints. He is meanwhile leaving the rub-shoulders technique to Comrades Churchill and Woolton.

Mr. Butler is probably the brainiest member of the Tory hierarchy. But he is not popular. He has an unpleasant habit of reminding his colleagues that they live in the 20th century. And since the more intelligent parts of his new policy constitute a damning indictment of all the stuff Woolton and Churchill have been talking for the past 20 months, he is wise to clear off for a while.

## Food

One of the declared objects of the new Tory policy is to maintain the value of the £ sterling, and one of the charges constantly repeated by the Tory press is that the government is responsible for a dangerous inflation.

Such a danger was bound to arise after the war. That is why the Labor Party fought the election partly on the necessity for

maintaining controls. The Tory press jeered at us then. Now Mr. Butler is compelled to admit the wisdom of this policy.

It is worth comparing food prices two years after this war with what happened after the 1918 war. Here is a comparative list drawn up by the Brightside Co-operative society in Sheffield.

	March 1921	March 1947
	per lb.	per lb.
Butter	3 4	1 6
Margarine	1 1	0 9
Lard	1 8	0 9
Bacon	2 8	2 0
Cheese	2 2	1 1
Potatoes	0 2	0 1
Flour	0 4 1/2	0 2 1/2
Soap	0 10 1/2	0 7
Mixed fruit,		
jam	1 3 1/2	1 0 1/2
Marmalade	1 3 1/2	1 0 1/2
Sugar	1 2	0 4
Milk (per qt.)	0 11	0 9

It is worth adding that the extra pail of milk to which expectant mothers and babies are entitled costs only 1 1/2d., as against the ordinary 4 1/2d. At the same time, of course, wages are considerably higher than in 1921 and many fewer people are unemployed.

## Housing

Another useful comparison concerns housing. The figures for the whole country, comparing what has been achieved in the past 20 months with what was done in the two years after the 1918 war, have often been given. They are startling enough. But if you find out the comparative figures for your own area of your own city, you will find that they are still more startling.

In my own city of Plymouth since the end of the war new houses have been provided for more than 2,000 families. The number of new houses built in the two years after the last war under a coalition government and a Tory council was exactly 17.

## Coal

If you are in the mood for figures here are a few more. Most people know about the serious decline in coal output and recruitment for the mines which has been going on for the past 25 years. The real check to that long decay took place in January of this year,

when the mines were nationalized. It is also interesting to look at the figures of coal consumption in this country. In 1946 coal consumption stood at 185.5 million tons. That is more than in any pre-war year since 1924, with the single exception of 1937 when the total inland consumption went up to 188 million tons.

## Work

Now, of course, the 1946 figure still left us painfully short of our full domestic requirements.

We are aiming this year to build it up higher. We could easily consume 200,000,000 tons or more on domestic consumption alone.

That is the measure of the difference between a society which is maintaining near full employment and full industrial activity and the old society which maintained two million unemployed or more.

If the Tories had been in power and we had two million unemployed today, there would not be a coal shortage. Nor any hope for Britain's recovery either.

Now Mr. Butler and his friends have kindly announced that they will not de-nationalize the coal industry if they get the chance. I wonder in the meantime if they will be good enough to stop making silly attacks on the Coal Board and slanderous attacks on the coal miners. They had better make a start at that before they try rubbing shoulders with the miners.

## CCF NEWS

JACK GRIFFIN

Acadia-Coronation Constituency  
Monday, June 2—Bodo.  
Tuesday, June 3—Kerriemuir.  
Wednesday, June 4—Wentworth.  
Thursday, June 5—Broadview.  
Friday, June 6—Veteran.  
Saturday, June 7—Federal.

## Murray MacDonald Pictures At C.C.F. Tea, Camrose, Sat.

Camrose C.C.F. Women's Club will hold a Tea and Food Sale, Saturday, May 31st, in the Elk's Hall from 2 to 6 p.m. The women are happy to sponsor an exhibition of paintings, by Mr. Murray MacDonald, Edmonton artist. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald will take down forty pictures and will be present all afternoon.

They were giving a small dinner party, and for a special treat the little son of the house had been allowed to come down.

They had reached the dessert stage when he remarked in loud, confidential tones to his mother:

"Will dessert upset me tonight, Mummy, or is there enough to go around?"

## JUST A MINUTE!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

There is something very odd in our provincial affairs. The government refuses to co-operate in the I.O.D.E. survey of child welfare in the province; it refuses to allow a Royal Commission to investigate the condition of mental hospitals in the province; it permits shameful detention situations for juvenile offenders; it refuses public hearings on applications for PSV licenses; it refuses to give breakdown of the costs of the members of the Social Credit Board; it refuses to give details of costs of roads and bridges; it refuses to give representation to municipalities in a survey of provincial-municipal relations.

Truly, for a "democratic" government of a democratic province there is something very odd in our provincial affairs!

## 5 Minutes With the CCF

Radio Address by Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A.  
Provincial Leader

THIS little chat is to be about freedom and liberty. The other day Mr. W. A. Tucker, M.P., who leads the Saskatchewan Liberal Party from his seat in the house of commons, said the Saskatchewan government was interfering with liberty by its public ownership program.

Now, I am sure that the people who read Mr. Tucker's statement, as it was headlined in the press, must have asked themselves the question: Whose liberty?

The government of Saskatchewan brought the scattered power systems of the province under public ownership and made an efficient provincial system out of them. Whose liberty did that interfere with? Not that of the hundreds of new subscribers who have been given electricity for the first time due to the building of a thousand miles of new transmission lines. Not the customers of the system who have already had three substantial cuts in rates under public ownership. Not the people of Saskatchewan as a whole who have earned a good profit on the operation of their electric light and power system.

## Whose Liberty?

Well, whose liberty is interfered with? None, except that of the few shareholders of Saskatchewan power companies who were making big profits out of the Saskatchewan people.

My second text is an editorial in "Canadian Business", the official organ of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The Wheat Board, says "Canadian Business", is socially not a few sentences: "We have in the case of wheat a direct but depressing example of what happens when governments begin usurping the activities of private enterprise. Ruthless and all-powerful agencies must be created which depend upon the taking of the law to achieve their main objectives. Destroy the sensitive checks and balances of our present system and the alternative is a lack of freedom."

## Not Farmers' Freedom

And, again, I ask, whose freedom has been destroyed by the abolition of grain exchange trading in wheat? Not the freedom of the farmers, who have fought for a quarter of a century and more to get out from under the burden of the private speculators.

Some years ago, my wife and I were coming home from the east and we stopped off in Winnipeg for a day. A friend drove us around the city, particularly the area along the Red river, where the magnificent homes stand in their huge gardens. And as our friend pointed them out he would tell us the names of the owners—and nearly all of them were grain men. Not men who grow grain! They don't live in homes like that.

Well, whose freedom has been curtailed by doing away with the speculation in wheat by the setting up of a wheat board? Not that of the farmers, but only that of the few wealthy men in the mansions along the Red river—the men who farm the farmers.

Question for Mr. Low And here's the last one. Mr. Solon E. Low, speaking in parliament, said this: "It is my belief and the belief of this group that any time the government sets out to achieve as its major objective full employment or social security... that government is going straight down the road to slavery of the people of the country."

All right, again I ask, whose freedom is threatened by social security? In this province there are many widows who were living on the miserable dole called

mothers' allowance handed out to them by the provincial government. They and their children were barely existing. Along came the family allowances and they got a few dollars more out of them making it a little easier to get along. How much was their freedom curtailed by that phase of a social security program?

What I have given you are three typical examples of the kind of argument used by the Tory-minded individuals in Canada, who charge that the C.C.F. program of economic democracy and social security means a curtailment of freedom. Again I ask, whose freedom?

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### NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Mary Black, late of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, Widow, deceased. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named Mary Black, who died on the 11th day of February, 1947, are required to file with National Trust Company Limited, Edmonton, Alberta, by the 5th day of May, 1947, a full and true statement of their claims and of any securities held by them, and thereafter that the Executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to their knowledge.

DATED this 5th day of May, 1947.

### NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED.

Executors of the above named Estate: A. J. Hadley, Solicitors  
720 Tegner Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

### C.C.F. RADIO TALKS

Grande Prairie, CFCP,  
7:15 p.m. Wednesday.  
Edmonton, C.J.C.A., 10:15 p.m.  
Saturday.

Calgary, CFAC, 6:15 p.m.  
Saturday.  
Lethbridge, CJOE, 8:00 p.m.  
Saturday.

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## A BIT OF Nonsense

Trudy, aged four, was entertaining the visiting clergyman while her mother was upstairs dressing.

"Do you say your prayers every night?" asked the minister.

"Oh, no, Mummy says them for me," answered Trudy.

"Indeed and what does she say?"

"Thank God you're in bed!"

Private Jones had been told to report at the M.O.'s surgery for a minor nose operation.

"Go into the other room," said the M.O. when Jones appeared, "and take off all your clothes."

"What?" protested Jones. "Take off all my clothes just for nose treatment?"

"Do as you're told!" barked the medical officer.

"Yes, sir," answered Jones, and went into the next room. "Can't understand it," Jones remarked to the man in the next room. "All I need is nose treatment, and he makes me take off all my clothes." "That's nothing," replied the naked stranger, "he ordered me to do the same, and I only came here to deliver a parcel."

## Ukrainian War Orphans' Fund Opens June 1

Authorized by the dominion government, the Association of Ukrainian Canadians is launching a Ukrainian War Orphans' Fund at a concert in the Memorial Hall on June 1st. The campaign for funds to supply much-needed and vital condensed or evaporated milk to hundreds of thousands of orphans of the Ukraine will continue until July 31.

In announcing the campaign for funds, the committee points out that 714 towns and cities in the Ukraine were destroyed during the war, with hundreds of thousands of old men, women and children left hungry and homeless; 28,000 villages were burned to the ground, and it is estimated that ten million people, or one-third of the population, have been left homeless.

## FORUM ON HOUSING AT C.D.A. MEETING

ON JUNE 5

Floyd Johnson, President, announced that plans have been completed for a meeting of the C.D.A. which will be held in All Saints Hall, 103rd St., on Thursday, June 5th, commencing at 8:15 p.m. The program will include a forum discussion on the subject of "Housing". Representatives from the following groups will take part in the forum: The Edmonton Home Builders Assn.; The City of Edmonton, Architects Dept.; The City Council; The Labor Unions, and The Canadian Legion.

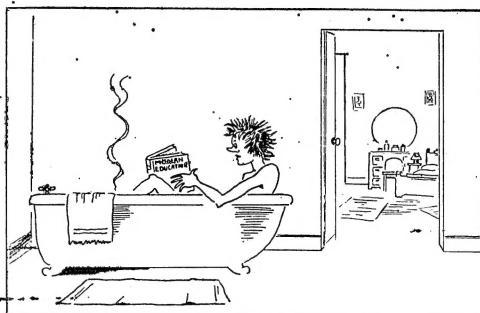
The general public are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

## Mentz Reports On Compensation At C.C.F. Meeting Here

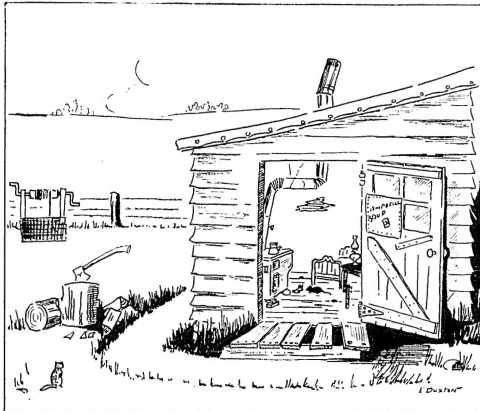
Edmonton C.C.F. at its meeting in the L.O.O.F. Hall on Tuesday, May 20, heard a report from Walter Mentz, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Committee, in which he stated that the committee was concentrating on the following points: 100 per cent compensation; elimination of the three-day waiting period; inclusion of all employed persons under the act; enforcement of safety rules and inclusion of all occupational diseases under the act.

President John Burke reported that he was in charge of organization in West Edmonton and Art Thornton in East Edmonton. He urged that every effort be made to secure members during the next few weeks.

It was announced that volunteers willing to work at the C.C.F. booth at the Exhibition Grounds should send in their names to Mr. Burke.



The city teacher has FOUR ROOMS and a BATH—



The rural teacher has ONE ROOM and a PATH  
—From The A.T.A. Magazine

## Canadian Farm Delegation Urges Orderly Marketing

### AT HAGUE CONFERENCE

OTTAWA (CPA)—The farmers of Canada took a strong lead in demanding positive action to get away from "vicious nationalistic trading practices" in food, when H. Hannam, head of the delegation to the International Federation of Agriculture now meeting at The Hague, presented a statement roundly condemning lack of progress so far in the implementation of the F.A.O. program of the United Nations.

The statement got an enthusiastic reception from other delegates, who have accorded Canada's Federation of Agriculture and President Hannam an increasingly high place in international food discussions.

### Statement of Policy

The official statement, presented on May 14th, said:

"The Canadian delegation desires and appreciates the opportunity of placing this plain and brief statement of policy before the conference.

"The vision of more and better food for consumers and more satisfactory and stable returns for food producers, was set up at Hot Springs in 1943 as one of the first fundamentals for a peaceful era. During the intervening four years nations and statesmen have been striving to develop a world food program at the international level designed to make that ideal become a practical reality."

"The activities of UNRRA, the International Emergency Food Council, two succeeding FAO conferences, the report of the FAO Preparatory Commission, the work of the International Wheat Council and Wheat Conference and the deliberations of the Trade Conference in Geneva are all related phases of that same program."

"The goal of such a program ought the imagination of organized producers in many lands. This prompted them to join in the London conference last year, that they might equip themselves to discharge in full measure the responsibilities necessarily theirs in the realm of food and agriculture."

### World Food Program

"Our conference here at The Hague can and must follow through giving positive and constructive support to the ideal of a world food program. This viewpoint has the endorsement of the Canadian delegation."

"Our position at the moment may be summarized as follows:

"Reports, resolutions and declarations of policy agreed to at conferences are in themselves not enough. Good intentions must be translated into positive action. Although the nations in conferences have recognized the fundamental need of a co-operative approach to the food program they have not yet made any substantial move to alter the common trade practices and actually apply these principles to world trading in food and agricultural products."

### World Food Council

"We fully endorse the report of the F.A.O. Preparatory Commission. The chief recommendations of the Commission were:

1. To use the machinery of the international commodity agreement as the approach to building a trade pattern on a negotiated and co-operative basis and so protect producers and consumers alike.

2. To establish a world food council.

"Since the international commodity approach has been rather generally agreed upon, the completion of an International Wheat Agreement becomes of vital importance to this whole program. Broad is the staff of life and wheat is one of the major commodities entering into world trade. If the nations concerned cannot adopt and apply co-operative principles of trade in wheat, it is unlikely that real progress can be made in the development of a co-operative world food program."

"Although the recent wheat conference in London did not succeed in completing an agreement we do not admit defeat. It can yet, and must, succeed, and we hope and trust that a wheat agreement will be finalized before the end of the present crop year."

"The lack of progress in implementing the F.A.O. program is a matter of deep concern and disappointment to us. A continuation of this delay and trend will simply permit us to drift into the vicious nationalistic trading practices which prevailed

in the period between the two world wars. People everywhere will recall all too vividly the paradox of embarrassing surpluses clogging markets, driving producers' prices to disastrous levels, while at the same time failing hopelessly to feed people who needed the food."

"A repetition of this experience must be avoided at all costs. Here lies the challenge of this conference and our International Federation."

## The French Canada Outlook

By MASON WADE, Toronto, MacMillan Co. of Canada, 1946, 192 pages. (\$2.50)

Reviewed by DAVID LEWIS

MASON WADE is an American who, as he tells us in his preface, came to the province of Quebec to make a careful case study of French Canada and French Canadians. His book was published in early 1946. It is significant that Mr. Wade has received commendation from every current of thought in Quebec other than the extreme nationalist one. Both English and French-speaking groups have considered this book a profound and objective study. There can be no doubt that any Canadian wishing to understand French Canada should read this short story of the psychological and political development of French Canada since it was founded in the 16th century.

Every English speaking Canadian, as well as every French speaking one, ought to make this book compulsory reading, together with Professor Hughes' study, "French Canada in Transition."

its cultural roots and its community identity. One also gains a deeper understanding of Quebec opposition to any greater powers in the federal parliament and government. Finally, one is also able to understand a little better the reasons why French Canadians flock to such movements as the Bloc, and at the same time, why such movements have in the past died out before achieving any real importance.

To the present reviewer, it seems that Mr. Wade's story is incomplete because too little attention is paid to the particular economic relationship of Quebec as a province, and the French Canadians as a group, to the rest of Canada. This lack is particularly important when one attempts to think through to a solution, since there is little doubt that the solution to effective national unity will lie to a large extent in the field of economic advance.

—DAVID LEWIS.

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## PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from page 1)

in bathes where the most elaborate appliances are used to straighten and heal damaged limbs. The mayor of Carlsbad took me over a workers' hostel, which, despite the shortages, is nearly ready for occupation. One of several, it will be the last word in curative efficiency. Besides throwing our famous spas open to Czech workers, we want to make them available at cheap prices to British workers for whom there is no similar treatment at home," he told me.

Swaffer then tells that at the Marienbad station, where, annually, Britain's King Edward VII was officially welcomed, he saw representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade receiving a party of Co-operators from London. They had arrived to find out to what extent Czechoslovakia could be used by British workers either as a holiday resort or "for the cure." And that, indeed, was a sign of a new era, he thought.

In 1945, we took a short holiday by travelling around the circle from Edmonton to Jasper Park and to Lake Louise and Banff and home by way of Calgary. One of the places we visited for a few hours was Miette Hot Springs. The pool there was officially closed. But the water was in it, clean and fresh as it flowed in from the warm springs, through the pool and out through the overflow. Only a caretaker was present to see that no damage was done to the property and the dressing rooms were wide open for the use of anyone who came along. Miners from the Coal Branch were there in considerable numbers, living in tents, and they and their wives and families were making the best possible use of the pool and having a wonderful time doing it. Some day Canada may see the erection of workers' hostels at some of our resorts. The beauties and benefits of nature shouldn't be kept away from the rich, who have the means to enjoy them in the utmost of comfort and luxury. But opportunities should also be provided for the enjoyment by the working masses of the good things which heretofore have been the private preserves of the rich.

## The Real Meaning Social Security

(Continued from page 4)

is called democratic, is assumed to be the best in the world and above reproach. Apologists for conditions as they presently exist seem just unable to understand why people who have a government that is described as democratic should feel critical of it.

In the sense of direct participation of a majority in every detail of activity, democracy can be practiced only by comparatively small groups. Representative government, whether in the affairs of nations or associations of people, is the practical form. Authority under democracy is an essential as under any form of government. But authority, self-imposed, is an assurance of liberty and not an imposition, and may not properly, in fact or in theory, be confused with compulsion.

**Represent Majority**  
Government in an application implies decisions and actions initiated and carried out, in many cases, by a comparatively few persons. But those persons may be, and must be made to be, properly representative of the majority. When such representatives fail, or fail often, to be in accord with

majority intent, then action by the majority replaces such persons with others more immediately in harmony with the wish of the majority at the time and place previously agreed.

**Simple, Safe System**  
Democratic government, whether of nation or group, carries certain definite responsibilities given by a certain definite group. Such government is circumscribed by constitutional limitations of scope and time, in which such power and responsibilities continue and which form the basis of consent. Democracy can not exist at all separated from a pre-agreed policy, and delegation of complete authority under limitations of policy and time. The final accounting must be to the same body of consent. It is a simple, safe and easily controlled system of representation in its essentials when fully operative.

**Danger in Abuse**  
The danger and the weakness lies not in democracy, but in its abuse by those who must have facile excuse not to do the will of the majority but to interpret such will to satisfy private desires. The answer to that is more universal recognition of democracy, individual appreciation of the responsibility that democracy imposes on people to attend their own business, and an intent to make all activities serve the interests of all, leaving nothing upon which to divide except the best method of accomplishment. Such simplification is possible.

Democracy is only important in the final analysis if it is used to provide complete freedom and to lend itself to recognition of the rights and privileges of each individual no matter what his circumstance. War has been fought under the so-called democracy of our times. It is not too sure that some of the causes of such wars were not fostered under the democracies.

There is no place for war in a world that is technically mature. There must then be a full democracy that functions in the interest of all humanity. A co-operative commonwealth may lay the foundation for a co-operative world. Without it there is no hope but that democracy will be further frustrated by lack of proper purpose as much as by lack of detailed execution.

Bullets strike or violence can not accomplish democracy. Only ballots purposefully used may do that.

(Continued from page 1)

lose. Which ever way you look at it, there's no escaping the fact that social security in N.Z. means that the rich help look after the not-so-rich. We have no poor in N.Z.

Social security is, indirectly, just another one of the ways we have in N.Z. of leveling out the vast inequalities of wealth there as much as in other lands.

The social security payout is made under two headings—monetary benefits and health benefits.

The monetary benefits are cash payments, usually made monthly, to persons who qualify for them. The normal way of collecting is by taking a warrant against the nearest post office. You hand it in; they pay out.

Of course, there's a complex scale of payments, with provision for all sorts of eventualities.

But, generally speaking, those who draw "dividends" in this national payout are the old people (aged 60 or over), permanent invalids, the temporarily sick, widows, orphans, all parents, and the very few unemployed.

Basic rate of payment is £2 for adults, 10s for children.

Most popular drawout is the

family benefit of 10s a week for every child under 16 years, irrespective of the parents' income.

**Health Payments.**  
The health benefits are payments made from the social security fund, in most cases directly to the doctors, druggists and hospitals, in either full or nearly full settlement of the cost of medical and hospital attention, and of medical supplies and prescriptions. In particular, social security does a great job in helping to meet the expenses of doctors and hospitals in maternity cases. That is one reason why N.Z. has a record number of births last year.

Administration cost of social security is a fraction over three per cent.

To quote Mr. Nash again: "The idea behind the Social Security Act is that the first charge on what we produce ought to be the care of the old people. We ought to care, too, for the young people, because there will be no future without them, and for the sick and others unable to fend for themselves; hence that is simple, honest, Christian ethics."

Whatever their politics, most New Zealanders today say "Hear, hear!" to that.

## Security is First

(Continued from page 1)

Exchequer in Britain's Labor government. In his review of the past year Mr. Dalton said:

"During this last year we have made history in the social services. We have moved with a boldness and hesitation the great social program which the electors voted for when this majority was returned. The National Insurance Act, the National Health Service Act, and the Industrial Injuries Act have been placed upon the statute books and Family Allowances have been paid from August 1st, 1946, and the higher old age pension has been paid from the beginning of last October. We are entitled to say that the new Britain represented by this House of Commons has taken the cost of social security proudly in its stride and the money has been found and the measures passed, and the benefits are being enjoyed by those entitled to them."

What a contrast this presents with the attitude taken by Mr. Abbott to the Budget in Canada, commented Mr. Coldwell.

## 282 PER CENT PROFIT RISE FOR 149 U.S. FIRMS

WASHINGTON—It is generally known that corporation profits this year are running at a much higher figure than last year, but the real facts are startling.

A survey of 149 industrial firms by the "Wall Street Journal" discloses that during the first quarter their earnings were 282 per cent over the same period of 1946.

All industrial groups are shown to have reported higher profits. Rises ranged from a high of 370.4 for 19 iron and steel companies to a low of 20.5 for five companies in the amusement industry.

Closely behind the iron and steel companies for greatly expanded profits were the railway equipment makers. Their earnings rose 357.2 per cent.

Building material and equipment suppliers took third place with profits up 255.9 per cent.

Other big profit makers were mining and metals, up 149.5 per cent; office equipment, up 115.1 per cent; pulp and paper products, up 182.3 per cent; food products, up 72.4 per cent; distillers, up 64.2 per cent.

With the exception of amusement firms, all companies surveyed by the "Journal" recorded profit increases of more than 25 per cent.

Our chemists wise, it comes to pass:  
Are making milk from grain and grass;  
But lovers of this fluid say  
They still prefer the udder way.

## Prominent Co-op

(Continued from Page 1)

mission on Co-operatives when Francis represented co-operatives in nearly every province.

The appointment bears more than usual significance in view of the rarity of such honors in Saskatchewan in recent years. The last honors list, made 10 years ago, appointed 61 K.C.'s. The recent list contained only 17 appointments.

Francis has lectured in law at the university for seven years, is a member of the board of governors, was a benchman for 12 years, a past president of the Saskatchewan Law Society and of the Saskatchewan Bar.

## Mrs. Strum Hits

(Continued from Page 1)

aries; why should we discriminate against women? We don't hang out the 'Not Wanted' sign to men who have independent incomes—in fact we consider them quite noble for wanting to work in spite of their wealth."

**Based on Few**  
"Our policy of dismissing married women from employment is based on fear—that there will not be enough jobs to go around," Mrs. Strum said.

She quoted figures gathered in a survey of women in war work, which showed that only 8 in 100 women had sufficient additional income, and only 7 out of 100 were contributing to a family budget.

"Family allowances, along with income tax adjustments, have removed the last excuse for inequality of pay between the sexes. The only considerations in employment should be training, skill and integrity," Mrs. Strum said.

## KNOWLES BILL TO GO TO COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, (CPA)—Bill 24, designed to protect the pension rights of railway workers against the recurrence of any injustice such as that suffered by C.P.R. employees involved in the strike of 1919, introduced into the House of Commons by Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Centre), was called for second reading Tuesday evening, May 20th. The bill was before the House for 59 minutes—just under the wire of the single hour allotted to a private member's bill—and was then referred to the House of Commons Committee on Industrial Relations for further study. The proposal to refer the bill to the committee was made by the minister of transport, Hon. Lionel Chevrier, on behalf of the government, after private members of all parties had indicated their strong and whole-hearted support for the principle of the Knowles bill.

## PROFITEERS WIN SO NO LOW-COST HOMES FOR RENT

OTTAWA (CPA) — "Private profit interests won the day, and when (because of the government decontrol policy) building costs went so high that low-cost houses could no longer be built at a profit, housing projects were cancelled," Mr. J. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. National Leader, said in a nation-wide radio address over the CBC network on May 21.

"The only party in Parliament which opposed the disastrous policy of rapid decontrol, upon which all other parties insisted," was the C.C.F., Mr. Coldwell said. "There was a successful big business campaign to remove controls and abandon subsidies. Its result was higher costs of living and swollen industrial profits. These are being reflected in legitimate demands by labor and farmer for more adequate wages and agricultural returns. Last week we had a striking example of the inability of private enterprise to meet the needs of the Canadian people."

"Housing Enterprises Limited, operated by the Canadian Life Insurance Companies, announced the cancellation of projects for the building of hundreds of low-rental homes in Ottawa and Toronto. The company stated that building costs were so high that low-cost houses could no longer be built at a profit, and unless there is a profit, private enterprise folds up. There are to be no houses."

## C.C.F. Increases

(Continued from page 1)

rooms in operation, school districts operating technical departments, and all school districts included in larger units.

**Up Technical Training**  
"Equalization grants to school districts with assessments under \$100,000 have been doubled," said Mr. Lloyd. "High schools organized under the Secondary Education Act are now eligible for equalization grants. Grants to schools operating technical training departments have been increased by one dollar per teaching day, so that they now receive \$4.50 per day."

"School districts with not more than 10 departments receive a grant of \$1.50 per room per teaching day. Those operating not less than 11 classrooms and not more than 25 receive \$1.40 per room per teaching day, and those with more than 25 classrooms receive \$1.30 per room per teaching day."

"Equalization grants for schools within larger units have been increased until, combined with proceeds of the uniform tax, they provide a minimum of \$1,800 for each elementary school room and \$2,100 for each continuation and high school room in the unit."

Payment of all grants has been made retroactive to Jan. 1.

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